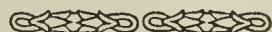


TENDRING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR 1920.



COLCHESTER:

BENHAM AND COMPANY LIMITED, 24, HIGH STREET

1921.

TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REV. FRANK BEADEL, J.P. (*Chairman of the Council*).

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REV. CANON R. B. TOLLINTON (*Chairman*).

MR. G. K. MITCHELL (*Vice-Chairman*).

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MR. G. HEMPSON. MR. S. A. WEELEY.

MR. H. LILLEY. MR. E. F. WORN.

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health .. J. RAMSBOTTOM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector J. E. HALL, C.R.S.I.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector J. S. FISHER, C.R.S.I.

*Sanitary Surveyor (Inspector
New Buildings)* F. G. VINCENT BROWN.

HEALTH OFFICE,

WEELEY,

May, 1921.

To the Chairman and Members of the Tendring Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Tendring Rural District, during the year 1920.

This is not only my first Report but it is also the first Annual Report presented to you since the establishment of the combined Medical Services in your District, whereby the local Medical Officer of Health, in the capacity of Assistant County Medical Officer, acts as School Medical Inspector, Tuberculosis Officer and Inspector of Midwives for the same area. There are great possibilities in this combined Service for, with adequate non-professional assistance, an efficient and unified, yet very economical, Public Health Service should be evolved.

I commenced my duties in October therefore the Report merely gives facts as they exist and conclusions have been avoided until a more thorough acquaintance with the requirements of the district has been obtained.

I wish to express my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Hall, for the assistance he has rendered in many ways.

J. RAMSBOTTOM.

Tendring Rural District Council.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1920.

Number of Parishes	27
Population, Census 1911	21,957
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census 1911 ..	5,083
Estimated Population by Registrar General :—	
For Birth Rate	18,351
For Death Rate	18,351
Area of district, 73,131 acres (114 square miles).	
Birth rate per 1,000, 1920	27.4
Infantile mortality per 1,000 births	49.5
Death rate per 1,000, 1920	13.78
Zymotic death rate per 1,000 .. .. ..	.43
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 .. .. ..	.93
Tuberculosis death rate per 1,000	1.2
Respiratory death rate per 1,000	1.7
Malignant diseases death rate per 1,000	1.9

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The district has an area of 73,131 acres (114 square miles) being the third largest Rural District in the County. It is divided into 27 parishes. It varies in height from sea level to 125 feet above. The district stands on a lower stratum of London clay, on which patches of sand, gravel and brick earth rest, with a small area of Red Crag in the parish of Beaumont.

The greater part of the population is engaged in agriculture. A considerable number of the workers at Manningtree and Mistley are engaged in the maltings, shipyards, etc., there. A large number of railway workers live at Parkeston in the parish of Ramsey, and there is a chemical works at Great Oakley.

Population.

The Registrar General estimates the population for the middle of 1920 as 18,351.

Hospitals.

There is no Hospital in the district, but patients frequently make use of those at Colchester and Ipswich. A good system of District Nursing under the Essex County Nursing Association is in vogue in the Northern portion of the district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.

During the year 253 Deaths were registered. The population of the district according to the estimate of the Registrar General is 18,351, therefore the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population is 13.78.

This compares with the death rate for the whole country as follows :—

England and Wales 12.4

96 great towns (population exceeding 50,000) .. 11.5

146 towns (population 20,000—50,000) .. 11.3

(The Death Rate of Rural districts is not given, which should be lower than the Urban.)

As regards the Zymotic disease the Death Rate was .43 per 1,000.

The Death Rate due to Tuberculosis was 1.2, and that from malignant disease (Cancer) 1.9 per 1,000.

Infantile Mortality.

See Maternity and Child Welfare.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1920.

		Total.	Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.
1.	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Diphtheria and Croup ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Influenza	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
8.	Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	—	—	—	1	3	8	4	1
10.	Tuberculosis Meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
12.	Cancer, etc.	35	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	14
13.	Rheumatic Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
14.	Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15.	Organic Heart Disease ..	28	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	17
16.	Bronchitis	23	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	14
17.	Pneumonia	7	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	1
18.	Other respiratory diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Diarrhoea	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
21a.	Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nephritis, etc.	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
23.	Puerperal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
24.	Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25.	Congenital debility ..	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Violence apart from Suicide	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
27.	Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Other defined diseases ..	98	3	—	—	1	—	3	8	83
29.	Ill-defined diseases ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals		253	25	3	2	7	11	24	47	134

Birth Rate.

During the year 503 Births were registered, of which 263 were Males and 240 Females. There were 24 Illegitimate children born, or approximately 4.7. The Birth Rate calculated upon the basis of 18,351 is 27.4, the average for the County being 25.4.

The figure is both higher than the average for the County and much in excess of previous years. This may to some extent be due to the estimated population being less than the actual figure.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The greater portion of the drinking water used in the district is obtained from shallow wells. The more recently made wells are usually constructed of concrete tubes and on the whole, a good supply of water is obtained from them. The great majority of the older wells, however, are built of bricks, set dry and are very liable to pollution from surface water.

The other sources of supply are the Tendring Hundred Water Company, and the Clacton Urban District Council.

The Tendring Hundred Waterworks are at Mistley and the mains run through the following parishes:—

Bradfield.	Lawford (Part)	Little Oakley.
Beaumont.	Mistley.	Great Oakley.
Little Clacton.	Manningtree	Thorpe.
Great Holland.	Ramsey.	Wrabness.
Kirby.	Tendring.	Wix.

The Clacton Urban District Council have waterworks at Great Bentley and a portion of the village is supplied by stand pipes from the Clacton main.

The village of St. Osyth draws its supply from this main. A water tower is fixed in this village and the inhabitants draw their supply from stand pipes at various points.

Rivers and Streams.

The principal river in the district is the Stour, which is a tidal river and flows along the northern boundary. The Holland Brook runs through the centre of the district and discharges at Great Holland, whilst the River Colne lies to the south of the district.

Drainage and Sewerage.

With the exception of Manningtree, Mistley and Parkeston, which are of an Urban character, the population is housed in small villages.

The villages are for the most part not compact and the question of Sewage Disposal is a most difficult one. In addition to Mistley, Manningtree and Parkeston, which places are more or less completely seweried, there are lengths of sewers in the following villages : Elmstead, Ardleigh, Weeley, Wrabness, Thorpe, St. Osyth. These lengths of sewers have been laid at different times as the necessity has risen, and in the majority of cases no definite plan has been followed with the result that it is almost impossible to extend any of these sewers as occasion requires, owing to the top ends being so near the surface.

Closet Accommodation.

It is not possible to give full details respecting the number of the various types of closets in the district.

The following tables gives the figures for those parishes for which information is available :—

					W.C.'s.	Privies.	Pail Closets.
Kirby	..	..	..	..	47	91	151
Bradfield	..	..	..	..	—	47	47
Parkeston	..	..	..	..	383	—	1

Wherever possible every effort is being made to have privies converted to pail or earth closets. A special investigation was made during the year as to the closet accommodation of Great Bentley village. The conditions found were most unsatisfactory and the owners were requested to convert the privies to pail closets. Seventeen privy pits have so far been filled in and pails provided, and it is hoped to get the remainder converted during 1921, as labour becomes available.

An important point regarding water closets is the inadvisability of installing these where there is no proper sewer, and it is also essential that water closets should have proper flushing arrangements.

Scavenging.

In Manningtree, Mistley and Lawford (part) and Parkeston the house refuse is removed weekly by contractors. In other parishes the house refuse is disposed of by the householders themselves, usually by burying it in the garden.

The Council does not undertake the cleansing of cesspools.

At Parkeston, Weeley, St. Osyth, Thorpe, Wrabness, Ardleigh, and Elmstead Market, the various sewage tanks are cleansed for the Council by contractors.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

This is usually carried out by the Inspector of Nuisances. Complaints are attended to as soon as possible and houses are inspected

after infectious diseases, and the attention of the owners called to any defects. The matters dealt with by the Inspector of Nuisances are shown at the end of this report.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by the Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Bye-laws are in force respecting the prevention of nuisances, cleansing of footways, removal of house refuse, common lodging houses, slaughterhouses, regulation of offensive trades, tents, vans and similar structures, dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The general milk supply is from the various Cowsheds and Dairies in the district. Much of the milk produced in the Tendring District goes to the neighbouring towns and also to London.

Efforts are being made to bring the Register up to date so that Dairies and Cowsheds which have escaped registration can be brought under control.

Meat.

There are 18 Slaughterhouses in the district, two having been added during 1920. These premises are inspected as often as possible, and generally speaking are in a fair condition. One forequarter of beef was seized and condemned. One 7lb. tin of corned beef was also condemned.

Bakehouses.

The 33 Bakehouses on the register have been inspected during the year, and most of them were found to be fairly clean. There are no underground bakehouses.

Food Samples.

These are taken by the County Council's Inspector.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sixty-one cases of Infectious Disease were notified during 1920, viz. :—

Scarlet fever, 34; Diphtheria, 20; Typhoid, 1; Erysipelas, 5; Puerperal Fever, 1.

Scarlet Fever.

34 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified. A minor epidemic in Thorpe (16 cases) was traced to a school child who was suffering from the effects of a mild attack of the disease whilst attending school.

Diphtheria.

20 cases were notified. Eight were at Little Clacton, all in one family, one of whom died.

Typhoid Fever.

The one case occurred at Mistley. It was a very mild case and it was not possible to trace the cause.

Generally.

With the exception of the outbreaks mentioned, the remainder were sporadic cases.

There seems often to be great delay on the part of parents in calling in a doctor, when there is a case of suspicious illness in the family, with the result that other children are liable to contract the disease, if infectious.

On the notification of a case, the sanitary condition of the premises and any possible sources of infection are investigated.

All houses are disinfected after the removal of patients to hospital or when the house is free from infection.

If home isolation is not possible, and it rarely is, in small ill-constructed cottages, removal to hospital is advised.

46 Cases were removed to hospital out of the total of 61.

The Council have an agreement with the Colchester Borough Council under which any case of infectious disease occurring in the district is admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Small Pox.

No cases of Small Pox were notified. Three contacts with a case which occurred in an adjoining district were visited and persuaded to be vaccinated.

Mumps.

This disease has been somewhat prevalent in the district during the year, especially at Parkeston.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are seven midwives practising in the district. Five are Nurses working in conjunction with the County Nursing Association all in the north and west portions of the district.

There is an urgent need of a District Nurse in the south-east portion of the district.

During the year there have been 25 deaths of infants under one year, giving an Infantile Death Rate of 49.5.

The infantile mortality is liable to great fluctuations according to the prevalence or otherwise of infectious disease and especially summer diarrhoea.

The Housing Conditions which are unfavourable to Infant Hygiene include :—

- Bad food storage accommodation.
- Overcrowding.
- Poor Ventilation.
- Privies.

All conditions which tend to encourage the breeding of the common house fly.

Every effort is being made to remedy the housing conditions in the district.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1920 there have been 22 deaths from Tuberculosis, viz. :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4
	—
	22

The Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 of the population is .93, and for all forms of Tuberculosis 1.2 per 1,000.

This means that 8.7 per cent. of the deaths which occur in this district are due to Tuberculosis, or a little over 1 in 11 persons die of this disease.

Sanatoria.

There are no sanatoria in the district, but patients are sent away to various institutions. The difficulty is to get patients to go away in the early stages, whilst they still feel comparatively well, with the result that in too many cases it is too late for any treatment to be of avail.

Dispensary Treatment.

The area is served by three dispensaries, Harwich, Clacton, and Colchester. These are quite convenient for those patients who reside near a railway station or motor coach route. Unfortunately, however, both run round the edge of the district, leaving a large area from which the patients have no means of reaching these dispensaries. To remedy this, I reserve Wednesday mornings when Tubercular patients can see me at Weeley, but unfortunately there is no suitable room or any accommodation for a regular clinic in the old cottage which is used as an office.

A central dispensary is greatly needed.

Domiciliary Treatment.

This is reserved for those patients who are either too bad to attend one of the dispensaries, or to see me at Weeley. They are attended by their own Medical Practitioner. Altogether 13 patients are under Domiciliary treatment. Arrangements have been made by which all patients in the district are visited regularly by the Health Visitor who reports to me upon their condition and requirements. I endeavour to see the patients every three months. The great difficulty is the scattered population and the lack of information regarding the previously-notified cases.

Extra Nourishment.

The ex-Service man receives extra nourishment through the Pensions Committee. The non-service patients, through either the National Health Insurance or through the County.

The question of extra nourishment is a most vital one. Many families with a Tubercular member are financially unable to provide a full diet which is so necessary for this disease, and any form of treatment is useless unless the patient has sufficient and proper food. Another important factor is that in these cases the children frequently are under nourished, and in this condition are more liable to take the infection.

General and Precautions taken to Minimise Infection.

Owing to the absence of definite information, I am unable to give the exact number of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. The number under control is 31.

Much of the good work done by the Sanatorium and Clinics is counter-balanced by the infection arising from the open infectious cases.

Isolation of these cases is not practicable ; therefore, to reduce the danger to other members of a household in which one of these infectious types of cases exist, the following precautions are advised :

- (1.) The patient should confine himself as far as possible to definite rooms.
- (2.) Over-crowding should be avoided. Some members of the family can often stay with relatives and so reduce the number of persons in the house.
- (3.) If possible parents should get the younger members of the family away.
- (4.) The use of shelters for these advanced type of cases is of great value from a preventive point of view. It reduces overcrowding, and it is reasonable to believe

that with the source of infection removed from the house itself for the greater part of the 24 hours, the latter is rendered much safer for other members of the family.

(5). After the death of a patient, and, if possible, after removal to sanatorium, disinfection of the house, with the subsequent cleaning, is carried out.

SCHOOLS.

There are altogether 29 Schools in the Tendring Rural District of which 8 are Council Schools. My experience in the district has not been sufficiently lengthy to give any definite opinions regarding the sanitary condition of these schools.

During the last three months of 1920 Infectious Disease was prevalent. The most serious outbreaks, and which necessitated the closing of the schools, occurred at Thorpe-le-Soken (scarlet fever), and Parkeston infants (measles).

Minor defects connected with drains and drain ventilators have been remedied at Thorpe-le-Soken and Little Clacton Schools.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

WHOLE DISTRICT.

Public Heath Acts Amendment Act, 1907.—Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in part II.; Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50, in part III.; Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66, in part IV.

LAWFORD, MANNINGTREE AND MISTLEY.

Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 47 and 51, in part III.

ARDLEIGH, BRADFIELD, WEELEY AND WRABNESS.

Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42, in part III.

ELMSTEAD AND FRATING.

Section 51, in part III. Came into operation 14th February, 1911.

WHOLE DISTRICT.

Public Health Act, 1875.—Sections 25, 26, 44, 157, 169, 170.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.—Section 23.

ARDLEIGH, GREAT OAKLEY, LAWFORD, MANNINGTREE, MISTLEY, RAMSEY AND ST. OSYTH.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 42 and 45.

LAWFORD, MANNINGTREE, MISTLEY AND RAMSEY.

Public Health Act, 1875.—Sections 39, 155 and 160.

LAWFORD, MANNINGTREE, MISTLEY AND RAMSEY.

Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.—Section 3. Act of 1875.—Section 47.

ELMSTEAD, FRATING, LAWFORD, MANNINGTREE AND MISTLEY.

Act of 1875.—Sections 112, 113 and 114.

LAWFORD AND RAMSEY.

Act of 1875.—Section 161, first paragraph. Came into operation 9th June, 1893.

WHOLE OF DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.—Sections 29, 30 and 31. Came into operation 26th August, 1907.

LAWFORD, MANNINGTREE, MISTLEY AND RAMSEY.

Public Health Act, 1875.—Section 160 as relate to incorporation of provisions of Section 74 of Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847. Came into operation 14th January, 1907.

ST. OSYTH.

Public Health Act, 1875.—Section 171 as incorporate the provisions of Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, as to Public Bathing Section 172, the second paragraph. Came into operation 10 August, 1903.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF. See page 2.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION. The Colchester Hospital is sufficient for the needs of the district.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.—All Bacteriological work required for the district is carried out by the Counties Laboratory. Any medical man requiring tests or examinations of material to verify the diagnosis in certain infectious diseases can have these done free of charge.

Housing.

The general housing conditions in the district are not good and there seems to be a great shortage of satisfactory houses for the working classes. Overcrowding is very prevalent, owing to the smallness of many of the houses, but it was not possible to take any action owing to the shortage of alternative accommodation.

A list of the defects found in the house-to-house inspection will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances. Informal notices have been served upon the owners of houses where defects have been found and a certain amount of work has been carried out so far. Owing to the high cost of repairs and difficulty of obtaining labour, landlords have not been pressed to carry out the work immediately, but the houses where repairs are required are being

reinspected and it will probably be necessary for some action to be taken in those cases where the work is not carried out in a reasonable time.

About one-sixth of the houses in the District have been inspected during the year under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Although the necessary Housing Records have been made the houses have been inspected with the definite object of discovering the defects in the houses, and getting them put in a sanitary, healthy condition in order to prevent disease. The periodical inspection of the whole of the houses in the district is a matter of the utmost importance to the Health of the district as the question of keeping the old houses in a good state is quite as important as the provision of new houses.

According to the County Medical Officer's report of 1919 this district has the highest average Infantile Mortality in the Rural districts of the county for the previous ten years. A high average of Infantile Mortality usually indicates bad housing conditions.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of house-to-house inspection, for only by this means is it possible to discover the existence of unhealthy conditions and to get them remedied before disease occurs instead of waiting until disease makes its appearance, and then getting defects remedied afterwards.

New Houses.

During the year there has been great activity in the District in the erection of new houses. The Council are pushing forward quickly with their scheme for the provision of about 300 houses. At the end of 1920 8 houses were completed and another 124 were in various stages of construction.

The Essex County Council have also been carrying out a scheme for settling smallholders on the land at Beaumont, Great Bentley and Weeley. A number of houses for smallholders were in course of erection during 1920.

Private enterprise has also been very active considering the enormous difficulties to be faced in the way of labour and material. 22 houses were erected during the year.

The appendices are included at the request of the Ministry of Health.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

I beg to submit my report of work carried out during the year 1920, as follows:—

HOUSES INSPECTED—Public Health Acts—On Complaint	88							
After I.D. ..	44							
Great Bentley								
(Privies) ..	96							
	—	228						
 Housing Acts—								
Parkeston ..	481							
Bradfield ..	100							
Others ..	7							
	—	588	816					
 SLAUGHTER HOUSES INSPECTED ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
HOUSES DISINFECTED ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	
Schools disinfected—Thorpe and Weeley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Complaints received and dealt with ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	
Informal notices served—Public Health Acts ..	..	..	..	94				
Housing Acts ..	..	..	..	305				
	—			..	399			
 Statutory notices served—Public Health Acts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
REPRESENTATIONS FOR CLOSING ORDERS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Closing Orders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Demolition Orders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Houses Demolished ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
 DEFECTS REMEDIED.								
Closet Accommodation—								
Public Health Acts.								
Flushing apparatus repaired ..	..	..	1	....	19	....	20	
Privies converted to pail closets ..	..	..	17	....	—	....	17	
Additional pail closets provided ..	..	..	1	....	—	....	1	
Defective privies repaired ..	..	..	2	....	—	....	2	
 DRAINAGE.								
Drains unstopped ..	..	..	..	7	....	13	....	20
Houses with drains relaid ..	..	..	..	1	....	—	....	1
Fresh air inlets repaired ..	..	..	..	—	....	14	....	14
Grids fixed to gullies ..	..	..	..	—	....	3	....	3
Inspection covers repaired or replaced ..	..	—	....	3	....	3	....	3
 SINKS.								
Sinks repaired or replaced ..	..	..	..	—	....	12	....	12
Sink waste pipes repaired ..	..	..	..	—	....	1	....	1
 DAMPNESS.								
Dampness in premises remedied ..	..	..	—	....	23	....	23	
Roofs repaired ..	..	..	..	1	....	23	....	24
Guttering, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired ..	..	—	....	17	....	17	....
 CLEANLINESS.								
Dirty houses cleansed ..	..	..	..	7	....	2	....	9
 MISCELLANEOUS.								
Yard paving repaired ..	..	..	..	—	....	6	....	6
Walls and ceilings repaired (plastering) ..	..	..	5	....	25	....	30	
Floors repaired ..	..	..	..	4	....	26	....	30

MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

New dustbins provided	..	..	..	4	....	49	....	53
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	3	....	—	....	3
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	1	....	—	....	1
Defective stairs repaired	..	..	..	—	....	2	....	2
Defective windows repaired	..	..	..	—	....	12	....	12
Defective cooking ranges repaired	..	..	..	—	....	3	....	3
Defective chimneys repaired	..	..	..	—	....	11	..	11

BRADFIELD.

Report on House-to-House Inspection, May-July, 1920.

1. HOUSES.

Detached	..	..	23					
Semi-detached	..	..	10					
Rows of three to five	..	..	67					
		—		Total inspected	..	..	100	

2. INHABITANTS.

Over 10	..	..	232					
Under 10	..	..	103					
		—		Total inhabitants	..	..	335	
Average per house	..	..	..	3.35				
Average number per bedroom	..	..	1.7					

3. ACCOMMODATION.

Living rooms	..	..	100	Pantries	..	..	..	17
Parlours	..	..	22	Bedrooms	..	..	..	187
Sculleries	..	..	84					

4. OCCUPATIONS. The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

5. RENTS.

Average rents inclusive of rates :								
One living room and two bedrooms	..	..	..	1/9	per week			
One living room and three bedrooms	..	..	..	2/6	per week			
One living room, parlour, scullery and two bedrooms	..	..	..	3/6	per week			
One living room, parlour, scullery and three bedrooms	..	..	..	3/6	per week			

6. WATER SUPPLY.

Public wells	..	..	1	Houses on water main	..	..	18	
Private wells	..	..	32					

7. DRAINAGE. There is a sewer for portion of village near church.

Houses connected to sewer	..	..	18	Drained to ditches	..	..	44	
				No drainage	..	..	35	
			3	Drained to cesspools	..			

8. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Privies	47	Pail closets	47	
---------	----	----	----	--------------	----	----	----	--

9. DEFECTS FOUND IN HOUSES.

Houses with defects	..	27	Defective plastering	..	..	8		
Leaky roofs	..	24	Remedied	..	..	7		
Dampness	..	26	Defective privies, etc.	..	..	11		
Windows not made to open	..	25	Defective guttering	..	..	1		
Defective flooring	..	8	Overcrowding	..	..	4		
			Dirty houses	..	..	2		

10. Generally speaking many of the houses are old and ill-constructed.

PARKESTON (PARISH OF RAMSEY).

Report on House-to-House Inspection, September-December, 1920.

1. HOUSES.

Detached	11	
Semi-detached	32	
Rows of four to 20	338	
	—	Total inspected 381

2. INHABITANTS.

Over 10	1491	
Under 10	409	
	—	Total inhabitants 1900
Average number per house	4.99	
Average number per bedroom	1.68	

3. ACCOMMODATION.

Living rooms	380	Pantries	157
Parlours	373	Bedrooms	1131
Sculleries	362		

4. OCCUPATIONS.—Railwaymen, 263 householders; other occupations 118 householders.

5. AVERAGE RENTS (INCLUDING RATES).

Living room, parlour, scullery and three bedrooms, between 11/- and 12/- per week.

Living room, parlour, scullery and two bedrooms, between 10/- and 11/- per week.

6. WATER SUPPLY.

Every house has a separate water supply from the main. All except three have tap over sink. Three have tap in yard.

7. DRAINAGE.

With one exception all the houses are connected to the public sewer.

8. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Every house has separate closet accommodation.

Water closets with flushing apparatus (seven houses have two W.C.'s)	384
Water closets (hand flushed)	3
Pail closets	1

9. DEFECTS FOUND.

Houses with defects 282; Number remedied 108.

1. Drains choked	12	12. Defective sinks	21
2. Inspection covers broken	8	13. Defective sink waste pipe	3
3. Defective fresh-air inlets	20	14. Defective chimneys and	
4. Defective bell trap		brickwork	23
gullies	24	15. Dampness	92
5. No grid to gullies ..	9	16. Leaky roofs	79
6. Defective vent pipes ..	2	17. Windows defective ..	36
7. Defective W.C. flushing		18. Defective plastering ..	84
apparatus	64	19. Defective stairs	11
8. Defective yard paving ..	19	20. Defective cooking ranges	26
9. Defective dustbins ..	14	21. Defective flooring ..	70
10. No dustbins	209	22. Dirty houses	4
11. Defective guttering and			
rain-water pipe	36		
		282 informal notices served.	

10. Generally speaking the houses in Parkeston are modern brick and slate houses. Some are in a bad state of repair.

SEWERS:

WEELEY. The sewer was extended 430 feet (9" pipe) and one man-hole constructed.

THORPE. One new manhole constructed.

MANNINGTREE. One new manhole constructed in South Street.

MISTLEY. The sewer was extended from top of California Road to houses in Harwich Road and seven manholes constructed (under supervision of Sanitary Surveyor).

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Number on Register ..	180	Notices served ..	..	Nil
Number inspected ..	48	Defects remedied ..	..	Nil

GREAT BENTLEY VILLAGE.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

A special investigation was made in 1920 as to closet accommodation in Great Bentley village.

Houses inspected ..	96	Number of privies converted		
Number of privies ..	47	to pail closets ..	..	17
Number of pail closets ..	29	Additional pail closets pro-		
		vided ..	..	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ON REGISTER.

In 1914.	January, 1920.	December, 1920.
19	16	18

PROGRESS OF COUNCIL'S HOUSING SCHEME FOR 300 HOUSES.

		Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921
Commenced only	8
Damp course laid	—
First floor joists laid	—
Ready for roof	—
Roofed in, ready for plastering	—
Plastering, finished, ready for painting	—
Number completed and occupied	—
Total built or in course of erection	8
		—	132

J. E. HALL.
Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population	21,000
(Note Registrar General)	18,351
(2) General death rate	13.78
(3) Death rate from tuberculosis	1.2
(4) Infantile mortality	49.5
(5) Number of dwelling houses of all classes	5,200 approx.
(6) Number of working class dwelling houses	4,200 approx.
(7) Number of new working class houses erected ..	30

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	816
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	588
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	312

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	140
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III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C. *Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.. ..	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.. ..	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	1
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(Note: 6 demolished otherwise.)	

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890:—

(1) Name of area	No areas yet represented as unhealthy
(2) Acreage	
(3) Number of working class houses in area ..	
(4) Number of working class persons to be displaced ..	

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer—

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES AND DESIGNATED OFFICER UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS.—General sanitary work; inspection of existing houses and general supervision of house inspection work.

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER.—Chiefly engaged in house-to-house inspections and general sanitary work as required, under supervision of Inspector of Nuisances.

SANITARY SURVEYOR (part time).—Acts as Inspector of new buildings in course of erection.